

ing that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about September 17 to December 28, 1942, by the Pine Grove Canning Co. from St. Martinville, La.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy substance, insect fragments, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Bottles) "Pine Grove Brand Louisiana Hot Sauce," (barrels) "Hot Sauce Base."

Between March 22 and April 3, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

MEAT AND POULTRY

5063. Adulteration of dressed rabbits. U. S. v. 10 Boxes of Dressed Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9443. Sample Nos. 17654-F, 17655-F.)

On February 25, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 10 60-pound boxes of dressed rabbits at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 23, 1943, by the Marvo Products Co. from Ellis, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance, and in that it was in whole or in part the product of diseased animals.

On March 15, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5064. Adulteration of dressed rabbits. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Dressed Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9253. Sample Nos. 17638-F, 17647-F.)

Examination showed this product to contain parasitic worms.

On January 27, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 1 barrel of dressed rabbits at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 10, 1942, by C. H. Hansen & Co. from Preston, Kans.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance.

On February 17, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

5065. Adulteration of pork sausage and frankfurters. U. S. v. 240 Cartons and 389 Cartons of Pork Sausage, and 250 Cartons of Frankfurters. Decrees of condemnation. One lot ordered sold for salvage grease. Remaining lot ordered released under bond for segregation and destruction of the unfit portion. (F. D. C. Nos. 9428 to 9430, incl. Sample Nos. 9597-F, 9598-F, 10261-F to 10263-F, incl.)

On February 24 and on or about February 26, 1943, the United States attorneys for the Southern District of Mississippi and the Eastern District of Louisiana filed libels against 240 cartons of pork sausage and 250 cartons of frankfurters, each carton containing 60 pounds, at Keesler Field, Biloxi, Miss., and 389 60-pound cartons of pork sausage at New Orleans, La., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about February 2 to 15, 1943, by the Buring Packing Co. (Nat Buring Packing Co.) from Memphis, Tenn.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of decomposed substances.

On March 8, 1943, no claimant having appeared for the lot located at Biloxi, Miss., judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered sold for salvaging the grease under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

On March 26, 1943, the Nat Buring Packing Co. having appeared as claimant for the lot located at New Orleans, La., and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for segregating the fit portion from the unfit and destruction of the latter under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. The decomposed portion of the lot at New Orleans was sold to a rendering plant for recovery of the grease.

5066. Adulteration of frozen dressed fowl. U. S. v. 33 Boxes of Frozen Dressed Fowl. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9469. Sample No. 2358-F.)

On February 13, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 33 boxes of frozen dressed fowl at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 4, 1943, by the Henderson Produce Co. from Monroe City, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of diseased animals.

On April 2, 1943, the Henderson Produce Co. having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

NUTS AND NUT PRODUCTS

Nos. 5067 to 5069 report actions involving nut meats that were found to be contaminated with *Escherichia coli*, an organism which indicates pollution of fecal origin. The first two were also found to contain one or more other types of filth, such as rodent hairs, cat hairs, feather barbules, and insect fragments.

5067. Adulteration of black walnut kernels. U. S. v. 22 Cases of Black Walnut Kernels. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for reconditioning. (F. D. C. No. 9252. Sample No. 5871-F.)

On January 29, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee filed a libel against 22 cases, each containing 35 pounds, of black walnut kernels at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 10, 1942, by the Mullins Produce Co. from West Plains, Mo.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of filthy substances, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions.

On June 9, 1943, Alvin Mullins having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond for reconditioning by washing, cleaning, and pasteurizing, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

5068. Adulteration of walnut kernels. U. S. v. 46 Cartons of Walnut Kernels. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9191. Sample No. 23201-F.)

On January 14, 1943, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 46 5-pound cartons of walnut kernels at Harrisburg, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 9, 1942, by the J. R. Traubarger Produce & Feed Co. from Kingsport, Tenn.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Pasteurized Black Walnut Kernels."

On February 12, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the seized product be destroyed by the marshal. On May 17, 1943, the marshal having been unable to comply with the order of the court because the product had been returned to the shipper, the case was ordered closed.

5069. Adulteration of pecan pieces and pecan granules. U. S. v. 3 Boxes of Pecan Granules and 39 Boxes of Pecan Pieces. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 9081, 9089. Sample Nos. 22435-F, 28746-F.)

On December 28 and 31, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and the Western District of North Carolina filed libels against the above described products at Philadelphia, Pa., and Charlotte, N. C., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 30 and December 4, 1942, by the Southland Pecan Co., Inc., from Columbus, Ga.; and charging that they were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances. The articles were labeled in part: "Gold Medal Pecan Granules," or "Gold Medal Pecans Selected Pieces."

On January 15 and February 8, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

Nos. 5070 to 5078 report actions involving nuts that were found to contain one or more types of filth, such as insect and worm excreta, rodent and cat hairs, insect fragments and webbing, larvae, pupae, cocoons, moths, beetles, and feather barbules. In addition, many lots were rancid, moldy, and decomposed, and showed evidence of insect and worm cutting.

5070. Adulteration of Brazil nuts. U. S. v. 19 Bags, 30 Bags, and 16 Bags of Brazil Nuts. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for segregation of the fit portion from the unfit portion. (F. D. C. Nos. 8953, 8960, 8969. Sample Nos. 12433-F, 12436-F, 30502-F.)

On December 8, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against a total of 65 100-pound bags of Brazil nuts at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 12, 1942, by Wm. A. Higgins & Co. from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Bag) "Holly New Crop Large Washed Brazil Nuts."

On December 15, 1942, Schwabacher Bros. & Co., Inc., the American Wholesale Grocery Co., and the Matchett-Macklem Co., all of Seattle, Wash., having appeared as claimants for respective portions of the article and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered